

written in the freedom and happiness of his country. These are the monumental trophies of Washington the Great, and will endure when the proudest works of Art have dissolved and left not a wreck behind.

Venerable man! Will you never tire in the cause of freedom and human happiness? Is it not time that you should rest from your generous labours, and repose on the bosom of a country which delights to live and honour you, and to teach her children's children to bless your name and memory? Sure were liberty dwells, there must be the country of La Fayette!

Out fathers! Withstand the dawn of your glory, partook of the meridian splendour, and oh! let their children enjoy the benign radiance of your setting sun; and, when it shall sink in the horizon of nature, here, hero with pious duty, we will form your sepulchre, and united in death, as in life, by the side of the Great Chief, you will rest in peace, till the last trump awakes the slumbering world, and calls your virtues to their great reward.

The joyous shouts of millions of freemen hailed your returned foot-print on our sands. The arms of millions are opened wide to hug you to their grateful hearts, and the prayers of millions ascend to the throne of Almighty Power, and implore that the choicest blessings of Heaven will cheer the latter days of La Fayette!

The General having received the R. N. G. P. to his bosom and replied: "The feelings, which, at this awful moment, oppress my heart, do not leave me the power of utterance. I can only thank you, my dear Country, for your precious gift, and pay a silent homage to the hero of the greatest and best of men, my paternal friend!

The General affectionately embraced the donor, and the other three gentlemen, and gazing intently on the receptacle of departed greatness, fervently pressed his lips to the door of the vault, while tears filled the furrows in the veteran's cheeks. The key was now applied to the lock—the door flew open, and discovered the coffins, strewn with flowers and evergreens.

The General descended the steps, and kissed the leaden casket which contained the ashes of the great Chief and his venerable consort, and then retired in an excess of feeling which language is too poor to describe.

After partaking of refreshments at the house, and making a slight tour in the grounds, the General returned to the shore. In descending the hill to the river, the horse became restive. Some spirited young men rushed forward, removed the horses, and would have drawn the carriage themselves, but this the General would not permit, and, alighting, walked to the shore, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile.

Presently re-embarking on the shore, he presented the Cincinnati Ribbon, which had borne the King to the vault, to Major Ewing, a veteran of the Revolution, requesting him to take a part of it, and divide the remainder among the young men present, which was done, and a generous struggle ensued for the smallest portion of it.

The same baggage conveyed the General to the Petersburg, the Marine Band playing as before a strain of solemn music. The vessel immediately proceeded on her voyage to Yorktown.

Next a reverential intrusion upon the privacy of the visit to the tomb, nothing occurred to disturb its reverential solemnity. The old oaks which grow around the sepulchre, touched with the mellow lustre of autumn, appeared rich and ripe, as the autumnal honours of La Fayette. Not a murmur was heard, save the strains of solemn music, and the deep and measured sound of artillery, which awoke the echoes around the heights of Mount Vernon.

"This done, the most affecting scene of the grand drama has closed, and the pilgrim who now repairs to the tomb of the Father of his Country will find its laurels moistened by the tear of La Fayette. Nat. Intell.

From the Albany Argus. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD is now at an age (fifty-two) in which maturity of judgment is usually united with vigorous understanding. Reflection and experience have shed over his character the mellowness of age, without removing the warmth and elasticity of youth. Gifted with a vigorous, expansive, and discriminating mind, he has forced his way, by patient application and persevering industry, from obscurity and indigence, to the highest stations in the public service. In each of them he has been found equal, and more than equal, to the task.

As the character of his mind is rather solid than brilliant, his progress is not dazzled by the vain of his contemporaries by his sudden exhibitions of genius. It has not resembled the meteor, which for a moment ravishes the view, and stands the senses of the beholder; but, like the "glorious day-star," its course was slow, and hardly perceptible at first, and when at length it rose above the horizon, it was long before it pierced the clouds, and full mid-day, ere it displayed its real majesty and splendour.

Nature, as if to conform the energy of his body to the vigour of his intellect, has bestowed on him an athletic frame and a hardy constitution. His stature is considerably over six feet, and before his late sickness, his person was every way proportioned to his height. It is probably in allusion to this, that he has been styled "a giant at six feet." If by this it is intended, that he possessed the art of engaging the confidence and winning the esteem of those with whom he associates, his friends must be pleased to be deceived. His friends, and indeed his enemies, who acted with him in the Senate—the esteem in which he is held by the inhabitants of the district in which he resides—and above all, the preference which for the last eight years, has been manifested towards him as a candidate for the Presidency, by a very large proportion of the intelligent representatives of the people—a preference, for the whole of that period, considerably greater than any one of his competitors could reckon on—would rise up as evidence against them. But if by the charge of intrigue, it is intended, the pursuit of selfish ends by low or unworthy means, the friends of Mr. Crawford, may indignantly repeat as alike unsupported by proof, and unfounded in point of fact. Those who know him—be they friends or foes—will unanimously say—they must say, if they speak the truth—that they breathe not a man more free from deceit or duplicity, more open in his course, or more frank in the expression of his views.

In private life, Mr. Crawford is what a republican statesman should be, unostentatious

in his manners, mild and conciliatory in his deportment, plain and regular in his habits, correct in morals, frank and honest in his intercourse with society—a friend of religion and public virtue. Those who have visited his family, and seen him in domestic life, have been equally delighted by the amenity and benevolence of his temper, and the simplicity and plainness of every thing around him. The charm of this simplicity consists in its unstudied nature, its perfect accordance with the character of the man.

Such is the man who is supported by a large portion of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the first office in this gift. The grounds of this preference are simple. The history of his life is a conclusive proof that his talents are fully adequate to the station. The integrity and independence of his character, and the qualities of his mind, temper, and manners, render him, it is believed, peculiarly fitted to fill it with honour to himself and advantage to the people. His experience has, at least, been equal to that of any one of his competitors. His political views are well known.

His notions on subjects of political economy, are equally satisfactory. Without being wedded to the support of any one branch of National industry, he is known to be friendly to the encouragement and protection of all. He has been charged with an exclusive partiality to the commercial interests. The allegation is unfounded.

In avowing in common with many of my fellow citizens, this preference for Mr. Crawford, I am by no means insensible of the merits of his competitors. I appreciate most highly the erudition and public services of Mr. Adams—I admire the manly independence, the lofty patriotism, and the restless eloquence of Mr. Clay—I dwell with wonder and delight on that triumphant page of our nation's history, which tells the achievements, and the character of the Hero of New Orleans. Notwithstanding this, I prefer Mr. Crawford to any one of them, at the present crisis, and the ground on that preference, I can conscientiously believe, is dictated by a sincere regard to the best interests of the nation.

The signs of the times are in all auguries of good, and there is every reason to believe, that the recent restoration of the National Candidate to his wonted health, will be followed by his elevation to the chair of the American republic.

Gravely as this result will be, to those who have thought it their duty to support him; for one, I can truly say, that to me his success, as a candidate, is far less an object of interest, than his vindication as a man. It is principally for the latter purpose, that I have drawn up these imperfect exhibitions of his character. I have no other interest than that which any humble citizen may feel, in the event of the presidential contest. That interest is too inconsiderable to make me very anxious for the success of Mr. Crawford, but his defeat, to me, would be less afflictive than a continuance of the injustice which has hitherto been done him. Time will blunt the edge of disappointment, and the People will surely reform any temporary evils which may result from a hasty or injudicious choice; but the sacrifice of an honest man on the altar of prejudice, or his fall stain the character of our country, and inflict a blow on human nature itself.—AMERICANUS.

OUR PRESIDENTS. All our Presidents have been in the office eight years except John Adams, he was turned out at the expiration of his first term.

If it were possible that J. Q. Adams could be elected President, he would probably meet a father's fate, and his four years would only serve like an old volume to make up a broken series, it will be the result of intrigue; no public man in the nation has so few fast friends. A great proportion of those who have all involuntarily been drawn into support him, would rejoice at any pretext by which they might be liberated from the uncomfortable predicament. Artful officers, who alone would he gainers by his election, industriously pre-occupied the ground; and though few in number, were able to persuade many they would be left in the hands of the people. There is a great horror in a popular government at being left in a minority, a very desolate and lone condition.

Where, it is asked, are the ardent friends of Mr. Adams, those who love and confide in him? Are they in New England, or in his native State? Are they among the associates of his youth or the companions of his riper years?

His followers are a band strange to him, they now know not his voice, and as soon as he should be chosen, it will desert him. If the election were postponed six months, he probably would not obtain a vote in New-England, for by that time each would have discovered that all others are in fact opposed to him. Salem Gazette.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. From the National Democrat. In our obituary department, will be found a notice of the death and character of Adrian Cissam, esq. Never till the death of this lamented friend, did I feel so torridly the abhorrence and indignation, with which every sincere advocate of liberty ought to view our law of imprisonment for debt. I was invited to his funeral, as perhaps, the only old and intimate friend he had in Albany. But a barbarous and infernal relic of Roman cruelty, ignominiously permitted to spit a free constitution, prevented me from paying the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of a man, endeared to me by a long and intimate acquaintance, and the generous virtues which adorned his character; a man in whose society I had spent many of the happiest hours of my life. Curious so barbarous a law, eternal contempt, and I was like to have said eternal misery, for contempt is no punishment to the unfeeling, be the portion of the malignant and ignorant wretches who take advantage of it to oppress humanity; and may the voice of the people eventually purge our councils of the cold blooded, contemptible fools, the mean and petty tyrants, who have so long permitted it to impair our freedom, and to ally and disgrace our national character. No man ought to be voted for, at any of our elections, unless it be known that he will, if elected, exert himself to earnest to banish from our statute book every vestige of this relic of an ignorant and barbarous age.

### FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES. The Farmer's Boy, and the "Prince of the Blood."

FARMERS AND MECHANICS!

You are now called on to choose who you will have to rule over you; will you have one of your own class, who like most of you, is indebted to his own exertions for all he possesses; for his education, his property, his reputation, and his hard earned fame: one who, like you, has known what it is to struggle with the difficulties of life—and having gone through the same scenes, knows the feelings, the joys, and the rights of the mechanic, of your own class? If you would wish to have such a man for your Chief Magistrate, you will give your support to men who will vote for WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD the farmer's boy, and the School Master.

But if you would wish to have a "Prince of the Blood" rule over you; a man who was educated in foreign seminaries, brought up in foreign courts, and who since Secretary of State, has written a long and elaborate letter on court etiquette, and a stranger to your condition in life, to your feelings, and your rights; who is an ardent lover of his principles; arrogant and overbearing in his feelings and his manners; who considers you as plebeians, and himself a Noble Blood—if you wish for such a man to be your ruler, give your vote to those who are pledged to J. Q. Adams, the Prince of the Blood—and the Prince of Apostates.

Choose this day whom you will serve, but as for me and my house, we shall support the Man of the People—the FARMER'S SON. A FARMER.

THE PROSPECTS OF MR. ADAMS. After a late display which has been made respecting Mr. Adams, and the large calculations which his friends have made respecting the vote which he would receive, it turns out that the amount of support which he will be likely to receive, will be contemptible in the extreme. It is very evident that the vote of New-England will be divided; and the probability is strong that the portion which he will receive will be small. New-Jersey will have supposed to be given to him, but he now expects to receive a vote in that State. It is pretty evident that he will not receive a vote on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will receive any in the whole State. There is no other section of the country in which there is much probability of his being supported. Every vote, therefore, which is given to him must be thrown away; for there is any reliance to be placed in appearance, he cannot get a vote in the House of Representatives. Thus, perish the hopes of the apostate federalist, the cabinet and our Red Lyon faction. Del. Gaz.

Adams and his FARMERS of the North. The subject of Adams, as a depository of public documents, obtained a wide circulation, Adams purchased several thousand dollars' worth of Niles's old Registers, being those in that way to advocate his election; and, accordingly, that editor has, ever since, been briskly electioneering for him.

Finding that Unitarianism was spreading at the eastward, Adams turned Unitarian, and became an active member of that church; paid two or three persons; and, as the election approached, lent money to the Presbyterians, thereby endeavouring to corrupt the church, with a view to advance his pretensions to the Presidency. Mr. Crawford being the only candidate who he feared, he league with other heads of Departments to make Ninian Edwards an ambassador, so as to give that infamous slanderer the more weight of character in his attack on Mr. Crawford; and after the disgraceful defeat of Edwards, Adams openly combined, in a joint letter, to sustain the reputation of the calumniator in the estimation of the People.

While in the Department of State Adams has quarrelled with several of our most worthy citizens, and descended into the newspapers, as a political gladiator, to revile them.

He has had differences with three or four foreign ministers; was circumvented by one and compelled by another, in his own office, to take back an official letter and burn it. To ingratiate himself with Gen. Jackson and procure for himself an interest in the West he wrote a long vindication of the General's illegal acts in Florida; and now Jackson will not support him for ingratitude; which proved that Adams wrote that vindication with an electioneering design.

He has neglected in a dishonest attempt to defend his neighbour Mr. Kerr; and has been judicially proven for having violated his engagement in Massachusetts by a legal quibble.

With such principles and such a character, John Quincy Adams stands before the nation, soliciting the presidential station. His friends, incapable of disproving a single item of these facts, stand mute and dumb—"the moral and religious Mr. Adams;" thus turning him into a burlesque, and rashly striving to brave popular opinion.

A serious compound of passion and cunning, Adams has only failed in his artifices by the hubbings of a bad temper and the indiscretions of too great a confidence in the eventual success of his various stratagems. His plan for destroying the Democratic Party was one of the deepest and most perfidious ever laid. The way to destroy it, he said, was to join it, and push on the Democrats to inconsiderate measures, of which the People would become tired, when the aristocracy might mould the government to suit their own views.

So sure has been of a fortunate result to his machinations, that he has already attempted to crush the National Intelligencer, the old paper of the Republican Administrations, and to establish a new National Journal, subject to his absolute will and pleasure, denouncing at the same time, "obstruction," an effort to prevent his election to the Presidency.

This people, live in every feature, it bears the image. It is impossible that he can give a preference to any other. Indeed, we believe that his reflecting friends do not expect K. Depotic and impetuous as he is, General Jackson has still some remaining virtues in his undoubted courage and gallant spirit, and would, were not Mr. Crawford.

The U. S. Gazette declares, that it had no intention of insinuating, much less asserting, that Mr. Adams is not a Unitarian. It, on the contrary, says, "We never doubt of the fact; indeed we never would, for we have possessed means of knowing the sentiments of Mr. Adams and his family, from our infancy." We hope this explanation will be quite satisfactory to the Gazette. Dem. Press.

### THE PRINCIPLES OF MR. ADAMS. The principles of Mr. Adams have been so fully developed, that they would seem scarcely to require any further elucidation. But a brief recapitulation of them may serve to recall them freshly to public recollection.

He commenced the journey of life by attempting to practice law at Boston; in which after four years experiment, he failed, having gained nothing as a political writer; he then commenced as the Islam of Democracy, and reprobated the writings in favour of liberty known under the title of "Rights of Man."

In his commentaries, he maintained that all power ought to be lodged in the hands of the government, to the exclusion of the people. His father, being Vice-President, procured for him the office of Minister Resident in Holland; and when the old gentleman became President, he continued his son in the diplomatic line.

Returned home, on the election of Thomas Jefferson, he was chosen, by the high-toned federalists, a Senator in Congress. Finding that the federalists were ruined as a party, he threw himself, without apology, into the arms of Mr. Jefferson, with the servile declaration that, upon a presidential recommendation, he would not deliberate, he would not hesitate, he would not deliberate. For this service he received—not from Mr. Jefferson, who never gave him an office, but—from Mr. Madison, the appointment of Minister to Russia.

At St. Petersburg he effected nothing; but lived in a manner disgraceful to his country and with little or no influence with the Russian ministry. Of so little consideration was he, that the Court of St. Petersburg neither consulted nor informed him of the intended mediation until the British minister had been apprised of it and had been allowed to participate in it and had been engaged in certain improper speculations; and, in a conversation with the prime minister, declared that our war with Great Britain was without an object.

Called to negotiate at Ghent, he so constructed the first article of the treaty of peace that no precise meaning could be given to one part of it, and this irregularity has procrastinated the fulfilment of an important stipulation for nearly ten years. The President refused to support Mr. Monroe for the Chief Magistracy unless upon the understanding that he (Adams) should be nursed up in the Department of State as Mr. Monroe's successor.

From Ghent he was despatched to London, and thence brought into the Department of State, where he continued his intrigues for the Presidency, by selecting newspapers favourable to him to place in the hands of Niles's old Registers, being those in that way to advocate his election; and, accordingly, that editor has, ever since, been briskly electioneering for him.

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ford's election fairly, be shown, two or three, before Adams, whose deep-seated passions, poorly concealed by his hypocrisy, gloomy, arbitrary, quarrelsome, and uncross disposition, render him unfit for a situation of Secretary of State which he at present holds, and which he ought never to have held. Washington Gaz.

### JUDICIAL PROOF Of John Quincy Adams's Want of Integrity.

Reader! look at this man, who has been put up for the Presidency upon moral and religious grounds. Was there ever such a cheat, as to real character, attempted to be practised on the people of the United States? Was there ever such a counterfeit?

From the Taunton Free Press. LAW HONESTY.—Some years ago, John Q. Adams associated with a number of gentlemen for the purpose of making a turnpike from Thompson's pond to his Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike. By mutual agreement, they divided the expense of the enterprise into 500 shares, and each associate entered into a written agreement with the others to take a certain number of shares. The contemplated road, it was expected, would lead travellers near the estate of the father of Mr. Adams, and probably increase the value of the estate which he expects to inherit. As subscribed to the agreement, and agreed to take ten shares, helping on these written agreements and on each other moral honesty and honour, the associates proceeded in the work and completed it, at an expense of about \$50,000, of which sum, Mr. Adams's shares amounted to \$1000. He was called upon to fulfil his engagement and pay his proportion of this expense. He absolutely refused! His subscription was procured, in black and white, made with his own pen, but all in vain. The engagement was not written in such a form as to make him legally responsible, and not one cent would he pay. His duped associates were obliged to advance the money and seek an indemnity as they could.

We would thank any plain man of common honesty and unsophisticated feelings, to give a name to this transaction. Query.—Is this the fame of J. Q. Adams, whom the honest citizens of the United States are asked to make their President. On this dishonest transaction the National Advocate makes the subjoined

"We looked into the case referred to, and find the agreement signed by Mr. Adams was as follows:—'We, the subscribers, desirous to promote the building of a turnpike and bridges from New Bedford to Weymouth, comprehended in a petition signed by W. Coach, Jun. and others, granted by the honorable Legislature in their present session, have divided the expense of building said turnpike and bridges into 500 shares, and engage to take the number of shares affixed to our names.' This paper was signed by Mr. Adams, with other persons, and he refused to pay his portion of the expense, and a suit was commenced against him, and the dignified and honorable John Quincy Adams employed a lawyer to go into court and quibble about the meaning of the word 'expense.'"

This is quite like his refusing to pay the note he endorsed for the amiable Mrs. Moulton. It is not to be regretted, that a man like Mr. Adams, should disgrace himself by resorting to means to escape responsibility, that would prevent a merchant from enjoying the privileges of the exchange? What can those gentlemen say, who have been so loud in their praise of Mr. Adams's great integrity of character, his high-minded and honorable feelings, his exemption from the frailties of ordinary men? There can be no apology for some of these transactions that have recently come to light."

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECT; ED. There is no truth in the report that Adams has loaned Ninian Edwards \$11,250 to send what he took out of the Public Treasury for services never rendered;—nor is it true, that the United States Attorney General has commenced suit for the recovery of a Grand Jury for the Fraud. These reports are presumed to originate with the friends of Mr. Adams, who desire to excuse him for having been concerned in the conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, and having palmed off Ninian Edwards as a bargain, on the Nation. Dem. Press.

TRUE CHARACTER OF GENERAL JACKSON. To the Editor of the Md. Gazette. Mr. Editor, Oblige me by inserting the following extract from "Boston's Life of Jackson," in your paper. It shows the character of the General to be so different from what it is represented by many of the Adams newspapers, that its perusal will doubtless yield satisfaction to the friends and admirers of the veteran patriot whose courage & still preserved New-Orleans, and protected the helpless women and children on our frontier from the tomahawk, and scolding knives of the ruthless savages. The work from which the extract is made, is considered an impartial and correct piece of biography. Which ought to be believed, the statement of a candid biographer, or the representations of venal scribblers for party newspapers? Let every man maturely consider this question, before he forms his opinion of the character of General Jackson.

THE EXTRACT. "In the person of General Jackson, is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight & spare, and weighs not more than 145 pounds. His dark blue eyes, with a marked expression, but when from any cause excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manners he is pleasing; in his address commanding; while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment, there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by his belief that merit should constitute the only difference in man, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled nobility. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not patiently listen to his story, and afford him all in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. Benevolence to him is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to relieve or relieve it."

CONNECTICUT. The Hartford Times says—"From what information we have been able to obtain from different parts of the State, during the last fortnight, we are decidedly of opinion that the Independent and Whig party will prevail here."

Extract from a letter received in this city, dated Baltimore, Nov. 1. "We had a town-meeting here last week, when Winchester, the Jackson candidate, and T. B. Dorsey, the Adams candidate, both addressed the people. The Patriot newspaper, has given a very incorrect account of it. The truth is, that Mr. Adams is so unpopular here, that it was not until Winchester entreated the people, that they would consent to let Dorsey speak. We shall give the Jackson Candidates a large majority in this town, and if the young men of Anne-Arundel county are active on the day of election, nothing can prevent our complete success in this district. Most of the friends of Crawford in this place will vote for the Jackson candidates."

The election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, took place in Ohio on Friday, where it was said, Jackson would come off second best. It will be some days before the result will reach us, and though we know the issue cannot affect the prospects of our favourite candidate, Mr. Crawford, whose friends in that State declared running a ticket for him, and united with those of Mr. Clay, still it would be gratifying to us to have it in our power to lay before our readers the majority by which the successful ticket has been elected. The Scioto Gazette printed at Chillicothe, a paper noted for the correctness of its intelligence, eight days before the election spoke with great confidence of the defeat of the Adams Ticket, and stated, that in Ohio, Mr. Adams was supported principally by the mercantile interest; by emigrants from the New-England States, who have not resided long enough in the country to distrust themselves of sectional partialities; by a remnant of the old federal party; and by a few individuals, who profess to believe that domestic industry requires no protection."

The same paper says, "Although but little has been said of Mr. Crawford, in our public prints, yet he has in this State a respectable number of friends. Among these may be enumerated our present Governor, and several other gentlemen who have held high and honourable stations under the general and state governments."

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### Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1824.

COMMUNICATED. We are authorized and requested to make the following communication: Luke Tiernan and Thomas W. Hall do hereby decline being considered Candidates as Electors of President and Vice President. They nevertheless exert the friends of William H. Crawford in other districts and States, where circumstances have been more propitious to truth and justice, to persevere in his support, being fully persuaded by the best intelligence from all parts of the Union, that his sound judgment, pure integrity, and strict adherence to the principles of the constitution, a discerning and grateful people will assign the most acceptable and glorious reward of eminent talents and patriotism. Like virgin gold, his character has brightened by the force of adversity, and the best hopes of his friends, are even now in the very moment of their consummation, by his elevation to the Presidency of these free and United States.

Extract from a letter received in this city, dated Baltimore, Nov. 1. "We had a town-meeting here last week, when Winchester, the Jackson candidate, and T. B. Dorsey, the Adams candidate, both addressed the people. The Patriot newspaper, has given a very incorrect account of it. The truth is, that Mr. Adams is so unpopular here, that it was not until Winchester entreated the people, that they would consent to let Dorsey speak. We shall give the Jackson Candidates a large majority in this town, and if the young men of Anne-Arundel county are active on the day of election, nothing can prevent our complete success in this district. Most of the friends of Crawford in this place will vote for the Jackson candidates."

The election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, took place in Ohio on Friday, where it was said, Jackson would come off second best. It will be some days before the result will reach us, and though we know the issue cannot affect the prospects of our favourite candidate, Mr. Crawford, whose friends in that State declared running a ticket for him, and united with those of Mr. Clay, still it would be gratifying to us to have it in our power to lay before our readers the majority by which the successful ticket has been elected. The Scioto Gazette printed at Chillicothe, a paper noted for the correctness of its intelligence, eight days before the election spoke with great confidence of the defeat of the Adams Ticket, and stated, that in Ohio, Mr. Adams was supported principally by the mercantile interest; by emigrants from the New-England States, who have not resided long enough in the country to distrust themselves of sectional partialities; by a remnant of the old federal party; and by a few individuals, who profess to believe that domestic industry requires no protection."

The same paper says, "Although but little has been said of Mr. Crawford, in our public prints, yet he has in this State a respectable number of friends. Among these may be enumerated our present Governor, and several other gentlemen who have held high and honourable stations under the general and state governments."

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